NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBRR, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, June 12, 1813. [Vol. LI.—No. 2671]

Life of Cooke.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale. at their Book and Stationary Store,

MEMOIRS of the Life of George Frederick Cooke, Esq late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By William Dunlap.—In 2 vols.—Composed principally from journals and other authentic documents, left by Mr. Cooke; and the personal knowledge of the writer.

Also, SARAH, or the EXEMPLARY WIFE.—By Susannah Rowson, Author of Charlotte Temple, &c.

May 29, 1813.

J. H. Wheelwright,

No. 51, Thames-Street.

Has for sale on reasonable terms.

2,000 Bushels CORN.
20 Barrels Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.
100 Barrels TAR.

Newport, June 5.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors to the Estate of John Hagadorn, Esq. late of South-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims to the Subscriber, as soon as may be; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to

THOMAS R. WELLS, *Executor.*

South-Kingstown, May 28, 1813.

New Goods.

JUST Opened, a large Assortment of English, India, French and American manufactured GOODS, among which are:—Real west of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres, fine and low priced Dimities, Calicoes, figur'd Cambricks, plain ditto 4-4 and 6-4 wide, fine India long cloths, baftas and calicoes, leno and book Muslin, black and colour'd Lustrings, of a superior quality, 8-4 twilled Silk Shawls, 1 case lustring and sattin Ribbons, of all widths, a great variety of homespun Ginghams, Checks and Shirtings, all of which will be sold low.

Also, 2000 wt. superior old Coffee.

For sale, by

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, May 28. 3w

WEAVERS.

FROM 10 to 15 good Weavers, who are furnished with Slaies from 48 to 70, may find immediate employment by application to

E. W. LAWTON.

Newport, May 29.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of Daniel Stedman, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims, to either of us within the time aforesaid.

Jeremiah N. Potter, } *Com'rs*
Benjamin Hazard, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

Thomas B. Hazard, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingstown, May 9.

TO LET,

THE whole, or half of the House, and Garden, of the late Dr. *Isaac Senter.*—Possession given the 25th inst.—For terms, apply to Dr. B. W. Case, or B. Hazard, Esq.

Newport, March 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt *Zebedee Grinnell*, late of Little-Compton, deceased, requests all those having demands against said estate to exhibit them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him.

DAVIS SIMMONS, *Adm'r.*

Little-Compton, May 17.

Cranston & Shaw.

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia
16 do otton.

ash, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All ash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

Cranston & Shaw, *Auc'rs.*

Newort, Dec. 5.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms,

5000 Bushels Virginia OR N.
189 do. alivant Peas.
220 Barrels Richmond FLOUR.
200 do. Navy Bread.
100 Hhd. Shooks.
13 M. Shingles.

Newport, April 23.

NOTICE.

ROBERT Sherman is authorised to settle the business of *Sherman, Almy & Sherman.*—All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to him, and those to whom the firm are indebted, will call on him for payment.—The business will be continued by *Robert Sherman*, at the old stand in Market-square.

Robert Sherman,
Christopher Almy,
Isaac Sherman, jun.

Newport, 15th of 5th mo. 1813.

THE BATHING HOUSE,

WILL be open every Saturday and Sunday, at the usual hours, until further notice.

Newport, May 27.

Gas Lights.

THE Subscribers, Proprietors of Letters Patent, from the President of the United States, for the

IMPROVED GAS-LAMP,

For lighting Manufactories, Mines, Mills Streets, Theatres, Light-Houses, and other buildings with Hydrogenous Gas, or inflamable air, produced from Pit Coal, in a much more agreeable, more safe, and less expensive manner than has hitherto been done by any other method, having it now in operation in a building in Newport, (R I) and in the Cotton Manufactory of Mr. Seth Bemis in Watertown, (seven miles from Boston) which are now or shortly illuminated every night with Gas Light, to the exclusion of every other artificial means, they most respectfully invite gentlemen concerned in manufactories, &c to call and view it in operation, and be convinced of the utility and advantages of this improvement The Gas apparatus is very simple in its construction, and so easy in its management, that any person of ordinary faculties may be taught in one day, to manage ... effectually, and the trouble ... [illegible] ... Lamps or Candies ... number of flames

The Gas ... is no way offensive but ... the eye, and will be found ... in every situation where much ... is required, especially in Cotton Manufactories, inasmuch as they are less expensive than those from tallow or oil, and free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks and frequently snuffing of lamps and candles circumstances tending greatly to diminish the hazard of fire, and proportionably to reduce the rate of insurance on buildings and materials, subject to that destructive element.

Contracts will be entered into for furnishing and putting up the apparatus in Manufactories, &c on terms highly advantageous to them by applying to

DAVID MELVILLE, *Newport*, or
WINSLOW LEWIS, *Boston.*

Newport, May 27 1813

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, June 3d, 1813

THE Creditors of James R. Dockray, of Jamestown, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear if they shall think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the fourth Monday of June inst then and there to shew cause, if any they may have why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June, 1756, entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

Wine & Gloves.

10 Boxes choice Champaigne WINE.
20 do. old Claret WINE, and
1 Case (containing 46 doz.) extra long, glazed, Kid GLOVES.

Just received per sch'r Expedition, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

JOHN MURFEY.

Newport, May 28

Wine & Prunes.

37 Boxes Claret } WINES.
23 do White }
186 do PRUNES.

Just received per Schooner Expedition, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, May 21.

Salt.

SIX Thousand Bushels LISBON SALT, afloat, for sale by

C. COOK,
C. GYLES.

Newport, May 7.

POWDER.

20 Qr-casks E }
100 do F } First Quality
80 do F F } POWDER.
80 do F F F }

For Sale, by

CARLILE & MANTON

Whitmans Buildings.

Providence, May 3.

JOHN B. LYON,

Has for Sale,

A Quantity of Patent Sky-lights. He has also for sale, 2500 ft of Romsdell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quintals streights and shoal Fish.—Mess Pork, old and new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. Lyon contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests all persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to settle their Accounts by Cash or Note at that time.

Newport, Dec. 18.

Marshal's Notice.

District of Rhode-Island, sc.

IN Pursuance of sundry Warrants from the Hon. David Howell, Esq. Judge of the District Court for the District of Rhode-Island, I do hereby give public notice to all persons concerned, that the following informations are filed before said Judge, viz:—

An information by *William Ellery*, Esq Collector of the Customs for the district of Newport, in behalf of the United States of America, by *Asher Robbins*, United States Attorney for Rhode-Island District, against a certain Brig called the *Patriot*, of Cadiz, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, boats and provisions, Calistino de Deza, master.

And also against 3 trunks, containing Gloves and pieces of crapes, consigned to J. Kinsman, of Boston.

And also against 350 boxes and 12 barrels of brown Sugar, 63 hhds. and 2 barrels of Molasses, and 1 barrel of honey, consigned to J Kettle of Boston.

And also against a certain brig called the Mary of Charleston, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and boats, James Stafford, master, and lately owned by James B. Kennedy.

And also against 327 boxes tin plate, 2045 boxes of glass, 150 casks of glassware, 18 casks white lead, 7 casks of wire, 30 casks cast iron ware, 160 bundles of steel, 29 casks wrought iron wire, 148 bundles nail rods, 628 sheets iron, 6 casks of cutlery, 100 boxes of pipes, 13 bundles of sheet iron, 1 cask of iron ware, and 2 boxes of tin plates and consigned to Peter Remson & Co. of New-York.

And also against one cable, one anchor, and 16 pieces Russia Duck, and consigned to Barzilla Goodrich, of Weathersfield.

All the above mentioned articles are alledged in said informations to have been forfeited for violations of the laws of the United States, and that Trial will be had on each of the aforegoing informations at a special District Court, to be holden at the Court House in Providence, in the said District of Rhode, Island, on the twelfth day of June next, at X o'clock in the forenoon.

EBENEZER K. DEXTER, *Marshal.*

Providence, May 27, 1813.

Congress.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, June 1.

MR. SMITH of Maryland, introduced a bill to amed the act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, &c. and the bill was twice read and referred to Messrs. Smith, Worthington, Varnum Taylor and Dana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 31.

Several petitions of a private nature were presented and referred.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. Grosvenor presented the petition of George Richards, stating that he had during the last session reported the proceedings of the House for the Federal Republican newspaper; and that on application at the present session for the like privilege, he had been excluded by the decision of the Hon Speaker; and praying to be admitted as heretofore for the purpose of reporting debates.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to refer the petition to a select committee.

Mr Grundy remarked, that this was one of those questions which there was no occasion to refer to a committee, as the House were as well qualified to decide on it as any committee could be.

Mr Grosvenor urged the reference of this memorial to a committee, as the best mode of ascertaining whether other stenographers could be admitted on the floor consistently with the convenience of the House, and a course which would be, perhaps, more decorous to the chair than any other.

Mr. Troup suggested the propriety of referring the memorial to a committee of the whole. He said the paper and the mode of its introduction into the House were calculated directly or indirectly to convey to the House and to the public an intimation that the speaker had acted with injustice in relation to the individual petitioning It seemed proper, therefore, that the Speaker sheuld have an opportunity of explaining the grounds on which he had acted.

Mr. Wright was indisposed to refer the petition to any committee, for reasons which he had stated.

A very desultory debate ensued, which occupied, with little intermission the remainder of the day's sitting; of which we can, for the present at least, give little more than the names of the speakers and the general course of proceeding.

Mr Grosvenor replied to Mr. Wright's objections to the character of the Federal Repulican, which he conceived, had no bearing on the abstract question of the admission of another stenographer.

Mr. Hanson spoke at some length, with much warmth and no little eloquence, in reprobation of the opposition set up to the admission of Mr Richards, which he viewed as an attempt to abridge the liberty of the press.

Mr. Wright replied with equal warmth to some remarks made by Mr. in allusion to him; and

Mr Hanson rejoned.

The question was then taken on referring the petition to a committee of the whole House, and carried by a considerable majority.

It was made the order for to day in preference to to-morrow, the question on to-morrow, the day proposed by Mr. Grosvenor, having been negatived, 90 to 74

Several other petitions from individuals were then presented and referred. among which were several petitions from the district of Columbia presented at the last session of Congress, but not finally acted on.

Mr. Grundy presented the petition of William Kelly, contesting the legality of the election of Thomas K. Harris, now sitting member from the state of Tennessee. Referred to the committee of Elections.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Commissioners of Public Lands, transmitting the report of the Commissioners appointed for the revision of claims of lands in the district of Kaskaskia.

On motion of Mr Eppes, leave was given to the Committee of Ways and Means to sit during the sittings of the House.

On motion of Robertson,

Resolved, that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the propriety of establishing a port of entry in the town of Mobile.

The House then resumed the question respecting stenographers—and,

On motion of Mr. Grundy, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the petition of George Richards this day presented and referred.

The petition having been again read—

Mr. Grosvenor moved the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That George Richards be admitted on the floor of this House as a stenographer, and that the Speaker be requested to assign him a place thereon."

Mr. Clay (Speaker) after observing that, in his opinion, an importance had been given to this petition which did not well comport with the dignity of the House, stated the ground on which the decision had been made by him of which the petitioner, complained; which was simply this; that in consequence of the recent alterations in the House seats had been arranged for but four stenographers—and to those places he had assigned the applicants according to seniority; all of whom having been of longer standing than Mr. R. he had by this arrangement been excluded. If the House should deem it proper to admit others than those now on the floor, he hoped they would designate the stations they should occupy, &c.

As much debate now took place of nature uninteresting to the public, and principally regarding the former practice and actual import of the present rule of the House, as would fill a newspaper; in which Messrs. Grosvenor, Calhoun, Gaston, Gholson, Roberts, Eppes, Seybert, Macon, Pitkin, Ingersoll. Bibb, Stockton and others bore a part.

On the suggestion of Mr. Eppes, Mr. Grosvenor so modified his resolution as as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That provision ought to be made for the accommodation of additional stenographers on the floor of the House."

A motion was made by Mr Gholson to postpone the further consideration of the subject indefinitely. Negatived, by yeas and nays. For postponement 71—against it 91

Mr. Ingersoll moved to postpone it to to morrow. Motion lost.

A motion was made to limit the additional number to be admitted to two.

A motion was also made (by Mr. Roberts) to strike out the words "on the floor," and insert "in the galleries."

After several unsuccessful motions to adjourn had been made—

A motion for adjournment was made and carried, 84 to 82, leaving the subject undecided and still before the house.

Tuesday, June 1.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred to the standing committees.

On motion of Mr. Robertson,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a district court in the Mississippi territory, and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise

The House resumed the consideration of the business yesterday left undecided, respecting the memorial of George Richards, requesting admission into the House as a stenographer.

The desultory debate yesterday commenced was this day resumed.

After considerable debate. and the rejection of one or two proposed amendments,

Mr. Bibb moved to amend the original motion of Mr. Grosvenor, by striking out the whole thereon and inserting in lieu thereof, the following;

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted."

After further debate, in which it was said by several gentlemen that to adopt any step in consequence of the petition of Mr. Richards would be to impugn the conduct of the Speaker in the execution of the duties of his situation—

The amendment of Mr Bibb was agreed to, by Yeas and Nays.

For the amendment	85
Against it	75

The resolution was than agreed to as amended, and Mr. Richards petition was not granted.

Mr. Jackson of Va. laid on the table a resolution for appointing a standing committee, to be composed of seven members, whose duty it should be to attend to all matters relating to the Judiciary of the United States.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 2.

A few petitions of a private nature were presented and referred. And the House adjourned after a few minutes sitting, no reports having been prepared by the committees now engaged in digesting and maturing business for the House.

Thursday, June 3.

Several private petitions were presented, principally such as have been heretofore presented and not finally acted on, and referred to the standing committees.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from William Jones, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the following report :—

IN obedience to the Act "supplementary to the Act, intitled " An Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Acting Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of Oct. 1812, to the 31st of March, 1813, have amounted to	$15,412,415 25
The balance in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1812, was	2,362 651 69
Making together	17,775,068 94
The expenditures from the 1st of Oct. 1812, to the 31st of March, 1813, have amounted to	15,919,334 41
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of April, 1813, of	1,855 734 53
	$17,775,068 94

The enclosed statement (A.) shows in detail the several sources from which the receipts were derived, and the branches of expenditure to which the disbursements from the Treasury were applied.

Pursuant to the Act of the 8th of February last, subscriptions for a loan of sixteen millions of dollars were opened on the 12th, and again on the 25th of March last. But although a thirteen year's annuity [of] one per cent. was offered in addition to a six per cent. stock at par, for the money which might be subscribed, it being apparent from the result of the first subscriptions, that the whole amount could not be obtained on these terms, proposals in writing were invited. Offers, exceeding by about a million of dollars the amount wanted, were received, some demanding a thirteen year's annuity of one and a half per cent. in addition to six per cent stock at par, but most of them requiring a six per cent stock at the rate of 88 per cent On these terms, leaving to the subscribers the option, the loan was effected In conformity with the public notification the same terms were extended to those persons who had subscribed on the first opening of the subscription and they have the same option ; which [if] the stock at the rate of 88 per cent. be taken, is equivalent precisely to a premium of 13 dollars and 63 cents and 7-11 of a cent for each hundred dollars loaned to government. The enclosed papers under the letter (B.) are copies of the several public notices given on the subject, and a statement of the monies respectively obtained by open subscriptions and by written proposals, and shewing also the sums obtained and payable in each place where subscriptions were opened.

Of that sum of sixteen millions of dollars thus obtained on loan, there was paid into the Treasury, prior to the 1st of April 1813, the sum of $1,086,737 50 which makes a part of the monies received previously to that day as stated in the statement (A.)

The resources for the residue of the year 1813, cousist of the following items, viz.

1. The remainder of the loan above mentioned	$14,913,262 50
2. The sums payable on account of Customs and of the sales of public lands, estimated at	9,320,000 00
3. The five millions of dollars in Treasury notes authorised by the act of February 25, 1813,	5,000,000 00
Say Dolls.	29,2[illegible] 00

The expenses for the last nine months of the present year are calculated as followeth, viz

1. Civil list, and all expences of a civil nature both foreign and domestic	9,[illegible]
2. Payments on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, as per Estimate (C) herewith	10,51[illegible] 00
3. Expenses on account of the War and Navy Department,	17,82[illegible],000 00
	[illegible] 00

Of the sum of $1,8[illegible] remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of April last, a small part may be considered as applicable to such extraordinary expenses already authorised, as may arise during the remainder of the year ; and for the same object the sum of one million of dollars authorised by an act of the state of Pennsylvania to be loaned to the United States, but which was not offered in time to be accepted as a part of the loan of sixteen millions, may be considered as a resource.

In this estimate the whole sum of five millions of dollars authorized to be issued in Treasury Notes, is taken as a part of the resources of the present year. But as it is not deemed eligible to encrease the amount of Treasury Notes in circulation, and as three millions only of those authorized by the act of 1812 were issued in that year and are reimbursable in the course of the present year, it is respectfully suggested that in lieu of issuing two millions of the five millions authorized by the act of February 1813, Congress should authorize an additional loan for the same amount, it being made a condition of such loan that its terms should not be higher than those of the loan of sixteen millions already effected.

The provision already considered is for the service of the present year only ; that which will be necessary for the year 1814, requires an early attention. It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the sum which will be received into the Treasury from the revenue as now established. During a state of war, the customs, at the present rate of duties, have been heretofore estimated to produce five millions of dollars The additional tonnage duty imposed upon foreign vessels by the act of the 1st of July, 1813, producing about $200,000 a year, is not included in that sum. It is believed that during the year 1814, a greater sum than five millions two hundred thousand dollars ought not to be relied upon as receivable into the Treasury from custom-house duties The sum arising from sales of public lands may be estimated at 6 hundred thousand dollars, making together, 5,800,000 dollars The interest on the public funded debt, on temporary loans, and on the Treasury Notes, which will become payable in that year, will amount to four millions four hundred thousand dollars. The other engagements, on account of the principal of the funded debt, of temporary loans and of Treasury notes, which will become reimbursable in that year, amount to $7,1[illegible],000, exceeding together, by more than five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, the estimated amount of the receipts into the Treasury derived from the revenue as now established.

This view of the subject is sufficient to evince the necessity of a speedy and effectual provision for the service of that and the ensuing years. The mode and the extent to which this provision should be carried, have been heretofore suggested from this department to Congress, and have received the consideration of that body. The expences of the peace establishment of the United States and the interest on the public debt, including that on the loans made for the prosecution of the war, are believed to be the least sum that ought, under any circumstances, to be raised within each year.—These, if the expences of the peace establishment are taken at the sum necessary for the ordinary expenditure of the United States previously to the additional armaments made in the year 1812 with a view to an approaching state of war and including the interest on the loans of the years 1812 & 1813, and also of that which will probably be necessary in the year 1814, will amount, during that year, to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars, viz.

The expence of the peace establishment, exclusive of the additional force authorised by the acts passed during the year 1812, may be estimated at	$7,000,000

The interest on the public debt during the year 1814, will be as follows :

On old funded debt,	2,100,000
On 6 per cent stock of 1812, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of eleven millions, which will remain unpaid in 1814,	5[illegible]0
On 6 per cent stock of 1813,	1,900,000
On Treasury Notes which will be reimbursable in 1814 ; say on 5,000,000 at 5 and 2-5 per cent.	270,000
	[illegible]
On the loan for the year 1814, interest payable within that year	1[illegible]
	$11,4[illegible]
The revenue now established, being estimated to produce	5,800,000
would leave to be raised	5,6[illegible]
To cover the above sum of	11,4[illegible]
The internal taxes heretofore proposed, were estimated to produce	5,0[illegible]
And the duty of 20 cents a bushel on salt imported, which though estimated heretofore at only $1[illegible],000 a year, during a state of war, yet as the consumption considerably exceeds 2,000,000 of bushels, may be estimated to produce	60[illegible]
Making the sum wanted	5,[illegible]00

Although the taxes, if early laid, may be brought into operation in the commencement of the year 1814, yet, as they cannot be expected to have their full effect during that year, some auxiliary resource will be required. This may be found in the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, which is the excess of the Sinking Fund for the present year over the demands on that fund according to the existing engagements of the United States. This sum of 1,500,000 dollars may be carried to the Sinking Fund for the year 1814, and will be wanted in addition to the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars, to meet the engagements on account of the public debt, which must be fulfilled during that year.

As reliance must be had upon a loan for the war expences of the year 1814, the laying of the internal taxes may be considered, with a view to that object, as essentially necessary ; in the first place, to facilitate the obtaining of the loan, and secondly for procuring it on favorable terms. It is ascertained that the terms of the loan for the present year would have been more favorable if the taxes had been previously laid ; and it is obvious enough that by affording a security for the regular payment of the interest and the eventual reimbursement of the principal, more stable, and less liable to be weakened or cut off by the natural effects of the war upon external commerce, than a revenue depending as that of the United States now does almost wholly upon such external commerce, capitalists will advance with the greater readiness and at a lower rate of interest the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war

Public confidence will be ensured, and the means afforded of preserving the public credit unimpaired ; a measure of the utmost importance in a country like ours, where, from the lightness of the demands made upon the people during the continuance of peace, the extraordinary expenses of a state of war can be supplied only by a resort to that credit.

The resources of the country are ample, and if the means now proposed and those heretofore recommended from this Department, are adopted, it is believed they may be fairly and fully brought into action.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W JONES,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

Treasury Department, June 2, 1813.

The report was read and referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Nelson, after a few remarks, expressive of his expectation that some other gentleman would have offered a resolution to this effect, offered the following :—

Resolved, That for disseminating information among the good people of the United States, it is expedient to admit stenographers into the House of Representatives, and that the Speaker of this House do cause other seats to be provided for such additional stenographers as may be admitted according to the standing rules and orders of this House

After some conversation, this resolution was, on motion of Mr. Alston, referred to a select committee, with instructions to enquire into the expediency of amending the rules and orders of the House in this respect.

And the House adjourned.

From the last Mails.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, JUNE 5.

CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE.

By the Western Mail of last evening, we received the Buffalo Gazette Extra, containing the following additional particulars of the capture of Fort George, and the further operations of our army on the Niagara frontier.

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BUFFALO, FRIDAY, MAY 28.

Capture of Fort George.

A gentleman who left Fort Niagara yesterday, has enabled us to announce the following highly important intelligence :

Yesterday morning in conformity to previous arrangements, 4000 men, under the immediate command of Gen. Lewis, embarked on board the fleet lying near Fort Niagara, under command of Com Chauncey ; during the early part of the morning, there was a thick fog, which prevented the landing until about 7 o'clock, when the vessels formed in a curved line extending from a little beyond the light-house to the two mile creek ; a van-guard, consisting of 800 picked men, among whom were Forsyth's riflemen, and a number of the Baltimore and Albany Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Scott, now put for the shore, near the two mile creek, and effected a landing in good order—they ascended the bank and were attacked by the enemy, who had drawn his whole force to this point ; they gave back and formed on the beach : a spirited fire was now exchanged for 15 minutes, which had but little effect on our troops, they being partly sheltered by the bank ; during which time a body of rising 2000 men, made a landing—while the boats were pushing for the shore the shipping opened a powerful and well directed fire upon the enemy, who gave way, and took up their line of retreat in the rear of Fort George ; the flying artillery, which had also landed, played upon the enemy in his retreat with considerable effect

Gen. Lewis now formed a line extending from the light-house to the Niagara river above Fort George, to prevent the escape of the enemy, but all had made good their retreat, except a dozen, who had been left to blow up their magazines—Two small magazines were blown up—a short time after which their principal magazine shared the same fate. The men left in the Fort were taken and sent to Fort Niagara. Part of the army entered Fort George, the British flag was taken down and the American flag substituted in its place, amidst the acclamations of thousands.

From an early hour in the morning, until the British retreated, Fort Niagara and the batteries opened a most tremendous cannonade upon Fort George and the British batteries, and literally demolished them. The two schooners Growler and Ontario, anchored in the mouth of Niagara river and played upon the fort and batteries with much effect

The enemy retreated towards Queenstown.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the British sent an express to Fort Erie The batteries below the Fort immediately opened a fire upon Black Rock, which was returned, and continued, at intervals during the night. Early this morning, the British commenced destroying their public stores ; all their magazines, all their barracks, public stores and store-houses, from Chippewa to Fort Abino, have been blown up or burned.

We do not learn that any private buildings were destroyed at Newark.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following, from our correspondent at Niagara :

"Fort George and the batteries are ours, the former demolished, magazines blown up by the enemy. The Fort destroyed by our artillery alone, it is inferior to none in the world. The enemy have retreated a few miles—more fighting to be expected Our loss 10 killed, a few wounded, Major King wounded, in the arm. 13 prisoners have been sent over."

P. S. We receive information this moment, that the light dragoons, under Capts. Burd and Selden, brought in 24[illegible] prisoners last night to Fort George.

—

BUFFALO, JUNE [illegible].

The enemy were commanded by General Vincent, their forces were estimated at 3000 regulars and militia

The village of Newark was entirely deserted by its inhabitants. The public stores at Queenston were removed or destroyed.

General Dearborn was on board the Com's ship during the landing.

EVACUATION of FORT ERIE.

The British destroyed all their stores, &c. at Fort Erie, and then evacuated it

In the evening of Friday, May 28 Lt. Col. J. P. Preston, commandant at Black Rock, crossed over with his regiment, and entered Fort Erie.

—

The following notice, in a hand-bill form, was also received by the Buffaloe mail.

Having heard, since I had the command of Fort Erie, that some unprincipled and lawless persons have crossed into Canada, with a view to plunder and maraud, contrary to express orders : I deem it my duty to forewarn them from practices so dishonorable and degrading, and solemnly to assure them, that every vigilance will be exerted to detect and bring them to rigorous punishment under martial law for such outrages.

JAMES P. PRESTON, Lt. Col.
12th Regt. Inf Commanding at Fort Erie, Black Rock and Buffalo.
30th May, 1813.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 7.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

[BY THE STEAM BOAT.]

The editors of the New-York Gazette yesterday received from an intelligent correspondent, the following particulars of the attack on Sackett's Harbor by the enemy on the 26th ult.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, MAY 31.

On Thursday evening the British fleet consisting of the Wolfe, 24 guns, the Royal George, 24, each ships, the Earl Moira 18 guns, a brig, and the Prince Regent. Simcoe and Seneca sch's mounting from 10 to 12 guns each, and two gun-boats, with about 40 flat bottomed boats and barges, under the command of Sir James Lucas Yoe, having on board 1200 men, under Sir Geo. Provost, sailed from Kingston, and on Friday the 28th appeared off this harbor ; the day was fair and the wind light, and at noon became a leading breeze for the enemy's vessels ; the fleet hove too at five miles distance, and transferred their men to the barges for disembarking ; they then bore up at about two o'clock with the barges in tow—they had stood their course but a short time when they discovered a fleet of our barges, with troops from Oswego coming round Stoney Point—The barges from the enemy's fleet were dispatched to cut them off and succeeded in taking 12 barges ; 7 escaped and arrived at the harbor ; the troops in the captured barges had previously succeeded in landing and escaping into the woods, and came in that evening.

It is presumed that under the impression that more barges were expected and in the event of cutting them off that night with troops on board, they would have less to oppose—the fleet hauled their wind and stood into South Bay and dispatched the arm[illegible] barges in order to way lay them.

At 4 P. M. the fleet lay by and [illegible] day being advanced, the intention [illegible] disembark that evening was aban[illegible]

In the mean time Col. Mills wi[illegible] part of his regiment withdrew [illegible] Horse Island, and with a detachme[illegible] infantry under Col Tuttle, and mi[illegible] under Gen. Brown, occupied the po[illegible] of land opposite during the night [illegible] the day broke the enemy appeared [illegible] small distance, approaching Hor[illegible] Island, with upwards of 30 ba[illegible] boats, &c. filled with troops, and un[illegible] cover of two gun boats, effected a [illegible]ing about the Island, in different pa[illegible] to the number of 800 ; they then [illegible]vanced in column and forded the ne[illegible] under a heavy fire from our troops [illegible] which several of the enemy were kil[illegible] and in this attack Col Miller fell [illegible] two wounds in his body. A braver [illegible] never fell in battle

The enemy having succeeded [illegible] gaining the main land, advanced [illegible]wards the harbor, and our troops be[illegible] forced by superior numbers, were co[illegible]pelled to retreat through thick wo[illegible] but, disputing the ground o[illegible] for nearly a mile. At this time [illegible] forcements came up under Co Bach[illegible] of dragoons and some of the best of [illegible] militia—and as the enemy opened [illegible] the rear of the village, we [illegible] but contended obstinately for an [illegible] and an half Shortly after the [illegible] opened upon the village, Col Bach[illegible] was mortally wounded throug[illegible] side and was taken off the f[illegible] previous to this, several valua[illegible] cers were wounded and obliged [illegible]

The greatest number of the [illegible] fall at this place ; they now be[illegible] retreat, taking off most of their [illegible]ed—Our troops did not pursue [illegible] immediately into the woods, [illegible] were suffered quietly to embark [illegible] men, several were however made [illegible]soners who were found straggling [illegible] the boats had put off, among wh[illegible] were two Captains.

By 10 on all the enemy were embark[illegible]ed, and standing off in their barges [illegible] the fleet

Gen. Sir George Prevost acc[illegible]nied with the troops, whether he [illegible] or is not ascertained.

At no time had we more than [illegible] men engaged, several prisoners [illegible] at all their men landed they cou[illegible]ded at the first debarkation [illegible] 800, calculating 25 to 30 men [illegible]

Fortunately the morning w[illegible] and the fleet could not get up [illegible] batteries ; they attempted [illegible] but failed ; one or two small vessels [illegible] approach within reach of the guns

At about 10 o'clock a truce [illegible] off the batteries by a naval officer [illegible] manding the surrender of Sack[illegible] Harbor, in the name of the Gen[illegible] Commodore, which was refused.

Shortly after another flag came [illegible] requesting to send Surgeons to [illegible] wounded of the British Soldiers, wh[illegible] were in our hands, which was den[illegible] the enemy had not yet appe[illegible] abandon the expedition and [illegible] laying by in their barges, but soo[illegible] after put off to the fleet which [illegible] sail and stood off towards Kingst[illegible]

Unfortunately the Naval Office[illegible] in charge of this station, set fire to [illegible] Naval Store houses, Hospital, [illegible] Marine barracks by which all the [illegible]mensely valuable stores taken at [illegible] were destroyed, and all the stores for [illegible] use of the fleet and the new ship [illegible] were deposited here were consumed

The prize schooner Duke of Glo[illegible] was preserved by Lieutenant Talbot [illegible] the army, who boarded the [illegible] tinguished the fire, and brought [illegible] from under the flames of the [illegible] houses ; this vessel contained a [illegible]siderable quantity of gun powder

The schooners Fair American [illegible] Chauncey, (the commanding off[illegible] this time) and the Pert, Lieut. A[illegible] the only vessels here, cut their [illegible] and retreated up the river ; the [illegible] officers and seamen spiked what [illegible] guns they had upon Navy Point [illegible] went off in boats, after setting fi[illegible] the store houses.

The British loss must have amo[illegible] to 200 and upwards killed and wo[illegible] as they took off the field in the [illegible] killed men as well as wounded [illegible] loss in all about 150

Among the killed, of the enemy [illegible] an Adjutant General two Majors [illegible] several Captains, &c.

This place would certainly have [illegible] carried, had it not been for the [illegible] arrival of 500 of the 41st regiment [illegible] evening before, at ten at night a[illegible] march of 40 miles in one day [illegible]ing the engagement 600 more [illegible] came in after forced marches.

The village was left almost de[illegible]less, our fleet had left here but [illegible] days before, in detachments [illegible] of 3 and 4 vessels at a time, [illegible] Madison remained here alone [illegible] two before, and then she sailed, [illegible] schooners came in.

The Wolfe is commanded by [illegible]modore Yoe, and has on board [illegible]ed men from the Kent 74 [illegible] his only wish is to meet our fl[illegible] it is expected they have gone [illegible] their troops at Kingston and [illegible]dron will pursue ours thus divid[illegible]

Tuesday [illegible]

Our fleet has just returned here [illegible] its operations at Niagara.

The British fleet is at Kingst[illegible]

has not been seen off here since the day of attack.

Col Mills was buried yesterday with the honors of war.

SUNDAY—Two more British Captains brought in to-day, found wounded in the woods.

June 8.

Extract of a Letter from Ogdensburg, dated May 28. 1813.

"We have had an unpleasant occurence take place here, and one which excites a considerable alarm—Three days ago a number of men deserted from Prescott, and passed through the country. Col Pierson who commands at this time at Prescott, sent over a flag, the officer was ordered to say unless the men were given up the village should be burnt—I stated to the officer the impropriety of such demand, and the reasons why I could not undertake so unjustifiable a thing, and concluded by saying I much preferred seeing my house in flames than comply. The flag returned, two days have elasped, and I have heard nothing further from the Colonel. Our village is yet standing—You may easily conceive the anxiety such a threat would produce upon the minds of the villagers—a few removed their property; others got ready to go themselves,—I however have in a measure quieted their minds, and I hope the thing will blow over—It is very humiliating to be in such a situation, menaced by the enemy with conflagration, and no protection from our own government

"Seventeen ships have arrived from Cork with from 4 to 6000 troops—a part of them passed Prescott yesterday, the residue are expected to be coming on in detachments—2 or 300 sailors have gone up and more are on the way.

"N. B. Gen. Sheaffe is highly censured for his conduct, and they publicly say he is a traitor—that he had the means of defence within his reach &c.—Gov. Provost is now up—how all this is I have not heard particularly—the flag officer did not hesitate to say hard things of the General—I presume from what he did say Sheaffe is arrested.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Canada, Queenstown, May 29, 1813.

"In haste; have the pleasure of informing you that after a hard fight we are in possession of Fort George, and are now in Queenstown. The British have taken the route to Kingston. Fort Erie and Chippawa are ours We have lost in the whole 17 men killed. The enemy left upon the field 180 killed and 60 of their wounded.

LOSS OF THE GROWLER AND EAGLE.

From Lake Champlain.

PLATTSBURGH, JUNE 4.—In consequence of of the British gun boats having been over the lines and fired upon some of our small water craft, two of our armed sloops, the Growler and Eagle, started from this place on the 2d inst under the command of Lieut. Smith, for the purpose of attacking them, should they again make their appearance. They arrived within a mile of the lines about dark the same day and cast anchor. Yesterday morning about day break they discovered three British gun-boats and gave chase; but the wind being S. they unfortunately ran so far into the narrow channel that they found it difficult to return, and the Eagle, not being sufficiently strong for her weight of metal, became unmanageable and at last went down; the Growler unwilling to abandon her, continued fighting by her side, until after she went down and then was compelled to yield to superior force. The action lasted several hours without intermission. The enemy had by some means got information of our sloops and brought their forces up from the Isle aux Noix, and placed them on both sides of the channel, which was so narrow that musket shot could reach our sloops from the shore. We had 115 men on board, inluding Capt. Herrick and 33 volunteers from his company, stationed at Champlain. We understand the enemy had five gunboats in the action—they carried 24 pounders, the largest of our guns were eighteens.

Since the above was in type, an express has arrived from Champlain, which states on the authority of information derived from the enemy, that only one of our men was killed, but a considerable number wounded—the enemy had two killed—the Eagle sunk in shoal water and the crew saved.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 10.

We have no further particulars of the late Naval Combat. Two boats have been picked up by fishermen, near the scene of action, one of which is said to have belonged to the Chesapeake. And in the night after the battle the ships were seen standing to the eastward—the Chesapeake leading.

The following letter will excite no small attention. Here is a federal committee on an important subject, appointed by ballot. We may at length look for a disclosure of the fatal mystery in which, hitherto, the repeal of the French decrees, has been involved Expectation is all on tiptoe.—

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2, 6 P M

The Senate, have had the subject of our new nominated foreign ministers before them to day

The nomination of Mr. Russell as minister to Sweden, is submitted to a committee consisting of Mr. King, Mr. Goldsborough, and Mr. Anderson, with an understanding that they shall report upon the expediency of sending a minister to Sweden, and of the fitness of Mr. Russell to fill the office, and particularly whether he did receive from the Duke De Bassano, notice of the Decrees &c.

On the subject of the Russian Embassy, resolutions have passed the Senate for information.

1 Whether any and what documents have been furnished by the Russian government to ours—of their disposition to mediate? &c.

2d. Whether by the appointing of Mr. Gallatin the office of Secretary of the Treasury will become vacant—and if not how it is now filled?

As committees are appointed in the Senate by ballot of the Members, you will readily see the temper of that house upon the subject."

Newport,

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1813.

NATIONAL BUDGET.

We present our readers this day with the report of WILLIAM JONES, Esq. acting Secretary of the Treasury, (in the absence of Mr. GALLATIN) upon the state of our national finances, from which it appears that the expences of the war, as far as it has progressed, has exceeded our utmost fears, and our prospects for the future are still more gloomy.

In Mr. Gallatin's Report made to Congress in Dec. 1811, he held up the idea that a war of 5 or 6 years duration might be carried on, and a debt of only 42 millions of dollars be incurred which in a few years of peace could easily be wiped off—it now appears, that at the close of the present year, being only 18 months from the commencement of the war, a debt will have been already incurred for its support, of more than 35 and an half millions of dollars, and the money all expended

Statement of debt for the War from June last to January next—being 18 months.

Loan authorised Feb. 1812,	11,000,000
Loan authorised Feb. 1813, of 16 millions, but being obtained at 88 per 100, or a loss of 12 per cent a debt must be created of	18,181,818
Treasury notes issued payable this year, and in place of which a like sum is to be issued payable next year, thus operating as a permanent debt of	3,000,000
Debt already contracted,	$32,181,818

In addition to which to complete the necessary funds for the present year, it is proposed to accept the loan offered by Pennsylvania of *one million*, and also to make a further loan of *two millions*, in lieu of so much of the 5 millions Treasury notes authorised Feb. 1813, but not issued. These sums amount to 3 *millions*, to borrow which at 88 per 100 or 12 per cent. discount, a debt must be created of 3,409,090

Making the whole debt incurred for the war up to January next,	$35,590,908

What must be the loan for the year 1814? Mr Jones says that to defray the ordinary expences of a peace establishment for that year, and to pay the interest and reimbursements on the old funded debt and interest on the new loans, the established revenues will fall short in the sum of 5,600,000—to cover which deficiency he estimates the proposed internal taxes to produce 5 millions—and the duty on Salt 800,000 dollars—making the sum wanted to pay the ordinary expences and interest of our debts only.

But to meet the additional expences of the *War*, *Loans* are again to be resorted to, the amount of which, altho' not particularly named, cannot be less than 30 millions. This, though not avowed by Mr. Jones, is certainly to be inferred from other items in his report, viz

The war expences of the Government for the year, including interest, reimbursements on the debt, amounted to	20,230,000
Add for 3 months	9,743,333
Makes the expences for a year amount to	33,973,333
Deduct the ordinary peace expences and interest of debt, & as estimated for the next year—excepting the interest on the loan for that year, 440,000 dollars.	1,960,000
Makes the *War* expences for a year,	28,013,333
But for additional enlistments, pensions and increase of the Navy, it is but reasonable and moderate to add	1,986,667
Making the whole war expences for the year 1814, to be provided for by loans,	30,000,000

And making the whole debt incurred by the war for two years and an half only, 65½ millions of dollars—being 20 millions more than the amount of the old funded debt on the 1st of Jan. 1812.

So much for Mr. Gallatin's calculations that the war might be carried on 5 or 6 years and only 42 millions of debt incurred.

At this rate of progressive expence, and accumulation of debt and interest, if the war should last the term contemplated by Mr Gallatin the national debt, old and new, will not be less than $300,000,000. The annual interest of which will exceed the national revenue received any one year since the adoption of the constitution. How then, it may be asked, are the expences of government on a peace establishment and a diminution of the principal of this enormous debt, to be provided for in future? The answer is, by continued, increased and oppressive internal taxes and duties Yes! let this war continue three years longer, and these newly discovered blessings of a free government, these wise expedients of an *economical administration*, will be our durable portion, and the lasting inheritance of our posterity.

Legislature of Connecticut.

On the 3d inst. the Legislature of Connecticut, after a session of three weeks, adjourned. Besides the ordinary business of the spring session, their attention was more particularly directed to a series of military measures calculated for the defence of that State — On adjourning the Assembly, His Excellency Governor SMITH, addressed them in the following manner.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

AS the session is about to close, is is a duty I perform with pleasure, to thank you, in the name of the good People of the State, for your zealous and faithful attention to their interests—for the harmony with which your deliberations have been conducted, and the singular unanimity which has marked your decisions.

A War which is now brought to your doors, unaccompanied by the means of repelling its evils, has obliged you to enter upon a new course of duty,—to execute a trust which, from the very theory of the government as well as from the express terms of the national compact, is committed to other hands. The defensive measures you have thought it necessary to adopt will undoubtedly meet the entire approbation of your constituents, and will sufficiently evince not only a firm determination to protect your own territory, but also your sincere disposition to preserve and maintain the integrity of this union.

Indications of a more pacific policy in the General Government had led us to hope that these military preparations might at least be suspended; but events shew the fallacy of this hope and that we are to consider the war as indefinite in duration as it is distressing in its progress.

In a situation so difficult and perilous it becomes all classes of our citizens to bring into exercise the virtues demanded by the crisis. I flatter myself that to insure, under God, our own safety, it is only necessary for us to know that every thing we hold precious in life is put at hazard, and to feel that by a proper use of the advantages we possess it is impossible for any earthly power to wrest from us our invaluable privileges. This is not the time for independent governments to abandon the defence of their rights however menaced or invaded The example of a magnanimous people who have recently triumphed in their own deliverance, who are now engaged in emancipating their vassal neighbours, and whose sovereign in the midst of this glorious career is extending a benevolent hand even to our country, should teach us that we are never to despair of rising superior to the dangers which surround us.

Commending our Nation to the protection of the Almighty, and imploring his blessing upon this State and upon you Gentlemen individually, I have only to express my best wishes for your safe return to your families and friends.

Commodore Decatur's Squadron and Blockade of New-London.

Commodore Decatur has removed his squadron several miles up the river —where they are considered as safe. Governor SMITH has called out the militia in such numbers as to remove all fears from the enemy's landing. The Governor has removed his head-quarters to the immediate vicinity of the squadron, to enable him the better to co-operate with Commodore DECATUR.

The New-London Gazette of Wednesday last, says, "The city is now emptied of goods and the best of the furniture; many families have gone entirely; and most of the women and children. It is not supposed that this place would be intentionally burnt; but such an action as must take place, if the enemy come into the harbor, the chances for a general conflagration are much against us. We are now perfectly secure against a landing; whatever may be done, must be done by broadsides."

Three of the enemy's ships (2 74's and a frigate) lay at anchor about six miles below New-London on Thursday last, and others were occasionally in sight.

The following is a copy of a letter received yesterday, by the Post-Master here, from the Post-Master at Stonington, dated

"*Stonington, 10th June, 1 o'clock P M.*

"There are three large English ships at the head of Fisher's Island sound—Their barges are cruizing in every direction—This hour one of them has been into Mistick river, and took a deep loaded schooner, with a fore-top-sail, and attempted to cut out a sloop, but were prevented by the assistance of the militia, who went on board and defended her.—The Orpheus frigate is within one mile of Watch-Hill light, so that we are entirely blocked up.—One of the barges is now within three miles of this place.

"The schooner which is mentioned above, came, we presume, this morning from your place, and had just anchored in the mouth of Misuck river.—All vessels, bound through Long-Island Sound, will do well to call at this place; and would do better to stay at home until the enemy move from their moorings.—There are now three prizes along side the fleet."

FROM LISBON.

The ship Pacific, Capt. Stanton, arrived here on Sunday last in 35 days from Lisbon.—Capt. S favoured us with Lisbon papers to the 20th of April From the papers it appears that Lord Wellington's head-quarters remained at Freneda the 21st of April. The French had retired from the left of the Tagus, evacuating Toledo, &c and their troops were daily leaving Spain for the North, their places being supplied by conscripts.

Mr. Hamilton, passenger in the Pacific, furnished us with the following translation from the *Alicant Gazette*:

"ALICANT, APRIL 14.—On the 13th inst an engagement took place between the French under SUCHET, and the allied troops under Gen. MURRAY, near Alicant, which terminated in the complete defeat of the French Army."

The new frigate, now equipping at Sacket's Harbor, is to be named the "General Pike," in honor of the gallant hero of York.

The U S. brig Syren, Capt. Bainbridge, of 16 guns, arrived at Boston on Thursday last, from New-Orleans.

The blockading fleets in the Chesapeake and Delaware, though in force, continue inactive.

PROCEEDINGS of a Court-Martial held at WICKFORD on the 10th inst. by order of Major-General DANIEL SHELDON, for the Trial of GEORGE BROWN, jun.

THE Court having been duly organised, and the prisoner producing his Commission, on which there was no certificate of his having taken his engagement for the year 1812, as the law directs, the court was cleared of spectators, and the question taken whether GEORGE BROWN was subject to the decisions of this court or not. Whereupon it was decided, that said *George Brown* was not an Officer, and of course not subject to be tried by this court.

Ordered, That this court adjourn until further orders.

ANDREW M'CORRIE,
President.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH,
Judge Advocate.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWPORT, June 11th, 1812

THE proceedings of a general Court-Martial convened and held at Wickford, by my order, on the 10th inst. for the purposes therein mentioned, having been duly read and examined by me are hereby approved.

But as *George Brown*, jun. has assumed the character and undertaken to do the duties of an officer in the 11th Regiment, third Brigade, without being qualified as the law directs, it becomes my duty to inform all persons whom it may concern, that said *George Brown* is not an officer of said Regiment and Brigade, and therefore is not to be respected and obeyed as such. The General Court Martial above alluded to, of which Brigadier-General Andrew M'Corrie is President, is hereby dissolved.

DANIEL SHELDON, *Major-General*

Dr. JOSEPH COMSTOCK is appointed to deliver an Oration at Little-Rest, (South-Kingstown) on the 5th day of July next.

Married,

In this town on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr Tenny, Mr. *JOHN FERGUSON* of New-London, to Miss *MARY V. HAMMETT*, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Hammett, of this town.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
June 12, 1813.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last Ship Pacific, Capt Stanton, of New-York, 35 days from Lisbon, with salt, &c.—Passengers, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, and Mr. Lambert of Philadelphia.—Left at Lisbon, May 1st, ships Fawn, Bertoday, of Boston; New Packet, Bronson, do.; Quincy, Glover, do.; Junp, Edes, do.; Ann, Kemble, of New-York, for do. the next day; Golconda, Crocker, of New-Bedford; Walter, Whitney, of Philadelphia, went ashore in the gale of the 26th April, with the loss of cables, anchors, and bowsprit; Stranger, Jervis, of Philadelphia; Korah, Cammet, of Portland—Brigs Catharine, Shannon, of Charleston; Hope Webber, of Boston; Hope, Sayward, do.; Ann, Howe, do.; Nancy & Mary, Keating, of Hallowell; Nancy & Caty, Coulter, of Philadelphia; Thomas, Simmons, of Plymouth—Schr's Ariel, Hanstrong, of New-York; Randolph, Ripley, of Plymouth; Daphne, Finney, of do—A severe gale of wind was experienced at Lisbon, April 26th, but did no material damage to the shipping.

Arrived yesterday afternoon, ship Athens, Rindge, of New-York, 50 days from Cadiz—Sailed in co. with ship New-Jersey, Sherry, for New-York—Left, ships Mentor, Cranston, for New-York in 4 days; Lady Gallatin, Swaine, do. in 4; Robert, Howland, do discharging; Susan, Hopkins, do. do.; Gleanor, Jayne, do.; Caledonian, Roberts, do; Enchantress, Mathews, do; Middlesex, Thompson, and Orient of do just arrived; United States, Myers, for do. in 4 days; Silenus, Bassett, of Rochester; Enterprise, Tupper, of Hallowell; Factor, Atlas, and brigs South-Carolina, Commodore Barry, and Eliza Jane, all of Philadelphia; Ceres of Charleston, late Livingston, who died on the passage; Laura, Lovett, just arrived; Washington, Webb, to sail as a cartel; besides several others, names not known—May 7th, in lat 40, long. 18, spoke ship Mount Vernon, 23 days from New-York for Lisbon.

A 74 and frigate came down Sound on Wednesday last; the 74 came to anchor off the west end of Block-Island, and the frigate anchored off Point Judith, where they remained on Thursday.—They yesterday returned up Sound.

Vice-Consulate of Spain,

FOR THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Merchants of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, who trade with the Spanish Dominions, or who have Spanish vessels to their address, are hereby notified to send their Passports to this Office to be endorsed and to obtain the necessary Consular Documents.

FRANCIS STOUGHTON.

Newport, June 10.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, June 15, 1813, at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, on DEAN'S *Wharf, without reserve.*

THE Entire Cargo of the Spanish sch'r Bellica, from Porto Rico, consisting of:—

336 bbls. Muscovado SUGAR.
3 hhds. do Do.
5 bbls. Coffee.—7 quintals do.
23 raw Hides.

Also, at the same time,

2 Pipes and 2 bbls. BRANDY.

Conditions at the time and place of sale. G. W. MARTIN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, June 12.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Ship WHAMPOA, are requested to present them for settlement on or before Thursday next, to the Subscriber, or their accounts will be excluded.

GEORGE W. MARTIN.

Newport, June 12.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of North-Kingston Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of JAMES COOPER, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that twelve months from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims, to either of us within the time aforesaid.

Benjamin L. Peckham,
Philip Tillinghast, } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE W. SLOCUM, *Adm'r*

North-Kingstown, May 12.

Poetry.

THE CYPRESS WREATH.

BY WALTER SCOTT.

From his new Poem of Rokeby.

O LADY, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree,
Too lively glow the lillies light,
The varnish'd holly's all too bright;
The May flower and the eglantine
May shade a brow less sad than mine—
But, Lady, weave no wreath for me,
Or weave it of the cypress tree.

Let dimpled mirth his temples twine
With tendrils of the laughing vine;
The manly oak, the pensive yew,
To patriot and to sage be due:
The myrtle bough bids lovers live,
But that Matilda will not give—
Then, Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Let merry *England* proudly rear
Her blended roses, bought so dear;
Let *Albion* bind her bonnet blue
With heath and hare bell dipped in dew;
On favor'd *Erin's* crest be seen
The flower she loves of emerald green—
But, Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Strike the wild harp, while maids prepare
The ivy meet for Minstrel's hair:
And, while his crown of laurel leaves
With bloody hands the victor weaves,
Let the loud trump his triumph tell—
But, when you hear the passing bell,
Then, Lady, twine a wreath for me,
And twine it of the cypress tree.

Yes twine for me the cypress bough—
But, oh Matilda! twine not now:
Stay till a few brief months are past,
And I have looked and loved my last:
When villagers my shroud bestrew
With pansies, rosemary, and rue—
Then, Lady, weave a wreath for me
And weave it of the cypress tree.

Newport Insurance Company.

A SECOND Dividend of the capital Stock of said Company, will be declared, and payable on MONDAY, May 24th inst. and on each succeeding day, during Bank hours, until paid, to such persons as are Stockholders on the Books of said Company, or to their legal representatives.

CHRIS'R FOWLER,
JOHN L. BOSS,
JONATHAN BOWEN, } *Committee.*

Newport, May 13, 1813.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, white kid and beaver do.; Lutestrings, well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear MUFFS and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS

Newport, Nov 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers suffer considerable inju[ry] every season from persons tr[avell]ing o[ver] [their] fi[elds] and fences in all directions—par[ti]cularly from those who carry guns and dogs, by which practice their Cows and other stock are frightened and driven about the fields the grass &c trod down, and the walls and fences damaged.—As they have not always an opportunity of personally informing those who thus trespass upon them of the injury they do them, no doubt unintentionally, and with[out] thought, they therefore take this method of earnestly requesting that the practice thus complain[ed] of may be discontinued and that no person will in future travel across their Lots, on any pretence whatever.

JOHN EASTON, C TABER, S VERNON, BENJAMIN B MUMFORD, S T NORTHAM, A [C]LARKE, EDWARD SIMMONS, STE[PHEN] ..., STEPHEN [C]AHOONE, THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport Apr 25

Narraganfett Bank.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified That a Dividend will be [declared] [and p]aid on MONDAY, the 3d [day of May] ensuing, and on every succeeding day, during Bank hours, until [com]pleated, to such persons as the books of this institution will shew to be Stockholders on the 30th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,

SAMUEL F GARDINER, *Cashier.*

Wickford, April 28, 1813.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds.
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of course Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

A GARDENER WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire a person acquainted with raising common Kitchen Garden Articles, and taking care of such a Garden during the season.—Good wages will be given, and payment made from time to time, as required.—He has also 3 or 4 Milch Cows for sale.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, April ., 1813.

FOR SALE, or RENT,

THE House, out houses and garden Lot, lately occupied by Col *James Perry*, adjoining the estate of C. C. Hoskins, in Bridge-street—the Garden is furnished with a variety of fruit trees, shrubs, &c.—*Also*, The Grafton House and Lot, adjoining said lot on the north.—Enquire of JOHN L. BOSS, jun. or

JOHN L. BOSS.

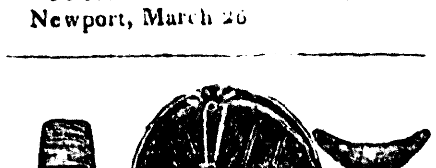
Newport, April 3.

FURNITURE.

A VARIETY of fashionable Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Looking Glasses, mahogany post Bedsteads, sett dining Tables, card Tables, tea and dining setts China, brass andirons, shovels and tongs, and kitchen utensils.—Apply to

JOHN H. WHEELWRIGHT.

Newport, March 26



Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U.S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.		
Superfine	do.	Castors.
Common	do.	Do
Patent elastic	silk	Hats.
Plated and	Wool	Do

With a general assotment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 6.

TO LET,

A LARGE and convenient Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Wickford, with 10 Acres of Land, barn, shed, and a good well of water.—For further particulars, apply to D. E. UPDIKE, in Wickford, or to

OLIVER SPINK.

North-Kingstown, May 5.

Men's and Children's HATS.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for sale, at his Book and Hat Store,

A GREAT variety of Men's, Youths and Children's HATS, made at the Boston and other Factories, in the best manner, all of which can be sold at prices unusually cheap

The Assortment includes Men's superfine Beavers, fashionable in shape, and of a superior quality do Beaver and Castors with wide brims; do cheap Castor and napt Hats, Youth and Childrens black drab and fancy colored Beavers from the very lowest prices, ... quality, and from smallest to largest size; Men's and boys common and best Felt Hats

Also just received,

Four Boxes Paper Hangings, suitable for rooms or window curtains with wide and narrow Borders, 1 Box low priced papers, which will be sold cheaper than usual

For sale, as above,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use. Blank Books, Bibles &c. Paper, Quills, and other Articles of Stationary.

Newport, April 16.

Melish's Travels.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

TRAVELS in the United States of America, in the years 1806, 1807, and 1809, 1810 and 1811; including an account of passages betwixt America and Britain, and Travels through various parts of Great-Britain, Ireland, and Upper Canada.—Illustrated by Eight Maps.—By JOHN MELISH.

☞ *Subscribers in Newport are requested to call for their Books.*

March 5, 1813.

Garden Seeds.

FRESH Garden SEEDS, of almost every kind in common use, may be purchased of the Subscriber, at his Drug and Medicine Store, No. 148 Thames-street, Newport.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. for sale at the above Store as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 3.

Wilkins Updike,

INFORMS the public, that he has opened an Office at LITTLE REST, South-Kingstown, where he intends practising the law.—All those who may please to entrust business to his charge in the line of his profession, may rely on promptness and fidelity.

May 10, 1813.

Isaac Dowe,

respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE.

On the most reasonable Terms,

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Mastic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe-Clay; suitable for Ovens

Newport, April 2

WOOD LAND.

FOR SALE, Two Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land in the town of Troy about 5 miles from Fall River landing, mostly of a fine growth of young wood, a small part grass or tillage land, with a small House upon it.—It may be seen by applying to Mr *Isaiah Borden*, near the premises.

ALSO, Also one-third of a tract of about 1000 Acres of undivided land, in Plymouth Woods (so called) near Sandwich, well wooded, witch mostly pitch pine, and within from 2 to 4 miles of a landing, either in Barnstable or Buzzard's bay.

ALSO, A small FARM in Thetford, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, about 50 Acres, with a large two story House, Store, barn, &c almost new, and a very good situation for a Tavern and store

ALSO, 1500 Acres of new Lands, in lots to suit purchasers, in the town of Bowdwin District of Maine, only 30 miles north of Portland, and on Saco River a very good situation for getting lumber

ALSO, 1000 Acres of Land in Thornton New-Hampshire, on the head waters of the Merrimac River, and 300 Acres in Navy Vermont.

The above Lands will be sold very reasonably, a part of it being sold to settle the estate of the late Hon. BENJAMIN BOURNE.—Apply to

ABEL JONES, *Adm'r.*

Bristol, March 25, 1813.

NOTICE.

AT the Annual general Meeting of the Members of the *Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, holden at Washington Hall on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1813.—*It was Voted*, That the Board of Directors be, and they hereby are directed not to make Insurance, in future, on any House or building that is occupied or used for the purpose of a Manufactory of any description. (Dwelling-houses that may have Looms excepted) that may be considered by them more hazardous than Dwelling-Houses generally are.

Published by order of the Board of Directors,

WM. LARNED, *Sec'ry.*

Providence, March 22, 1813.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTON
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, Dec. 19.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patonage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

⁂ All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. . Fearing, in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport Sept. 3.

HAY FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of excellent second growth HAY, may be had by applying to

NATHAN B. HAMMETT

Newport, April 23.

TO LET,

ONE half of a large two-story Dwelling-House, together with one-half of a stable and garden, and the whole of a small store adjoining said Dwelling-House, situate in the village of Assonet, in the town of Freetown, (Mass.)—For terms apply to *Bowen, Ennis & Co.* in Newport, or to *James L. Valentine*, at said Freetown.

Freetown, May 14.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of Dr JONATHAN EASTON, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims to either of us within the time aforesaid.

WILLIAM ENNIS,
EDWARD THURSTON } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PELEG T EASTON,
JONATHAN EASTON, } *Adm'rs*

Newport, May 14.

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Have just received and for Sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. *NATHANIEL GREENE* of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms in Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time, containing whatever is worthy of record as discoveries, inventions, &c &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*by an American Gentleman*

May 22, 1813.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for Sale,

SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind ... all of which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single, as low as can be purchased from the publishers.—Among which are Webster's Spelling Books; Murray's do; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d ...; Columbian Exercise; Daboll's Arithmetic; American Preceptor; Morse's and Dwight's Geography; Columbian Orator; ... ments; Murray's English Reader and Sequel, do. abridged and large Grammars; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.

Forty Reams best Foolscap Writing Paper, and a few Reams low-priced No 2 and 3.

Best English and American Letter Paper, and other Articles of Stationary

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's Rhode Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the gross, dozen or single; Blank Account Books, of every size and price; Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates; Prayer Books, ... pocket edition, and others with plates, ... in Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE

is furnished with Men's, Youth's, and Children's HATS, of every description and price ... and common brims, made in the best manner, and which will not crack or fade.

Just received from the Boston Factory, Men's superfine fashionable beavers, castor and plated; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boy's best felt Hats, ... dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.

Newport, Dec 4, 1813

Scheme of the First Class of the Second Baptist Society Lottery in Providence.

1 Prize of D.	1200 is	1200	
1	500	500	
1	300	300	
3	100	300	in Tickets
10	50	500	(2d class)
15	30	450	
25	20	500	in Tickets
30	15	450	
80	10	800	in Tickets
200	8	1600	
720	5	3600	in Tickets
1086 Prizes	10200		
1914 Blanks	1600	dolls. for the Lottery	
	11800	3000 Tickets	
Last drawn blank	200	at 4 dollars each are	
	12000	12000 dollars	

No deduction! and not two Blanks to a Prize.

The above excellent Lottery is for the purpose of paying for the Meeting House of said Society, and it is presumed will meet the liberal support of those who are disposed to build up the walls of Zion

The drawing of this Class will commence in May next, in the town of Providence.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of C SHAW, who sells the High Prizes. Whole Tickets, 4 dolls.—Quarters D 1.

Newport, March 27.